

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 12, line 23, with the following amended paragraph.

The data bits may also be maintained on a computer readable medium including magnetic disks, optical disks, organic memory, and any other volatile (e.g., Random Access Memory (“RAM”)) or non-volatile (e.g., Read-Only Memory (“ROM”)) mass storage system readable by the CPU or processor. The computer readable medium includes cooperating or interconnected computer readable medium, which exist exclusively on the processing system or ~~are~~ be distributed among multiple interconnected processing systems that may be local or remote to the processing system.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 28, line 1, with the following amended paragraph.

An *opaque* URI is an absolute URI whose scheme-specific part does not begin with a slash character (“/”). Opaque URIs are not subject to further parsing. Some examples of opaque URIs are illustrated in Table 5.

mailto:user@sprint.com // mail news:comp.lang.j2me // news
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Table 5 ~~Table. 5~~

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 28, line 6, with the following amended paragraph.

A *hierarchical* URI is either an absolute URI whose scheme-specific part begins with a slash character (“/”) or a relative URI, that is, a URI that does not specify a scheme. A hierarchical URI is subject to further parsing. Table 6 illustrates a few examples of hierarchical URIs.

<code>http://sun.java.com/j2me</code>
<code>docs/guide/collections/j2me</code>
<code>../../sprint/demo/j2me</code>
<code>file:./~/calendar</code>

Table 6.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 29, line 17, with the following amended paragraph.

The object-method `appendReferringURI()` sets a string that is passed to the JAM 58 and appended to the URI identifying a MIDlet, when the MIDlet invokes another MIDlet or another application through the `setExitURI()` object method. The object method `setExitURI()` sets a URI that ~~what~~ is passed to the JAM 58 and invoked according to the rules of URI scheme and Internet media type processing.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 36, line 3, with the following amended paragraph.

FIG. 10 is a flow diagram illustrating a Method 106 for invoking a MIDlet as a MIDlet handler. At Step 108, a J2ME MIDlet is invoked from an application management system on the mobile information device as a MIDlet handler. The MIDlet handler includes plural object-oriented methods in an object-oriented object class available for using input data created by other MIDlets. At Step 110, an object-oriented method in the object-oriented object class is called from the MIDlet handler to determine what type of input data will be processed by the MIDlet handler. The object-oriented method returns a return value. At Step 112, the input data is processed based on the return value by calling one or more other object-oriented methods in the object-oriented object class. At Step 114, another MIDlet is invoked from the MIDlet handler using the processed input data.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 36, line 21, with the following amended paragraph.

A MIDlet intended to process one or more type of URI scheme or Internet media type can be invoked as a MIDlet handler via the Muglet object class 92. A Muglet is constructed as a standard MIDlet, and may make use of the full range of features available to MIDlets. Additionally, such a Muglet enumerates which URI schemes and Internet media types are handled by including certain properties in a corresponding ~~corresponding~~ MIDlet Suite. When installed into a mobile information device 12, MIDlet Suite properties are used to configure the Muglet(s) to handle the specified URI schemes ~~schemes~~ and Internet media types for other MIDlets and non-MIDlet applications on the mobile information device 12. Such a model may be similar to how common desktop web-browsers use 'plug-in' modules and external applications.